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These old glacial deposits occur on the north as well as on the south side of the island and frequently have a considerable thickness. At times lavas are interbedded in a way which suggests close proximity in time of the volcanic and the glacial forces. At other places there appear to be indubitable proofs of a general absence of glacial conditions at times of great volcanic activity. Doleritic lavas with their upper surface scored by the latest moraines, rise several hundred feet above old eroded surfaces of earlier glacial drifts. How many there are of the latter one cannot yet definitely say. Apparently there are more than one. It is noted that all these older moraines are associated with the palagonite tuffs, and there is some reason to think that they were made at some period during Miocene-Pliocene time. This, the author remarks, is a strange indication, in view of the what is known concerning the glacial age on the continent. But further investigations are needed to determine the age. The relation of the moraines to some fossil-bearing crags on the north coast promises more light on this question.

In the south half of the island the breccia plateau was for the greater part built after the moraines were made. The principal relief features of the land, as for instance the south lowland, are younger than even the uppermost of the palagonite moraine.

The heavy and extensively distributed ice-scored doleritic lava flows, show that there was a long interglacial period, for they overlie unconformably older moraines. The fossil-bearing crag at Tjörnes, already referred to, may prove to belong to this stage. Heretofore this deposit has been regarded as belonging to the Pliocene.

J. A. UDDEN.

The Cement Industry. Descriptions of Portland and Natural Cement Plants in the United States and Europe, with Notes on Materials and Processes in Portland Cement Manufacture. Reprinted from the *Engineering Record*, New York.

THIS interesting series of papers gives a very fair idea of the development of the cement industry at the time of their first publication a few years ago. Originally written for the *Engineering Record* by S. B. Newberry, Frederick H. Lewis, and others especially interested in cement, as independent articles describing typical cement plants of Europe and America, they are now published, together with an appro-

priate introductory chapter on the nature of material suitable for Portland and natural cement. Considerable space is devoted to a description of kilns, intermittent, continuous, ring, and rotary, and their relative merits are fully discussed. In the thirty or more plants which are described in detail, the wet, the half-wet, and the dry processes are represented, and the criticisms of the authors in regard to the fitness of each process for the material used is, on the whole, judicious. If the writers were preparing a series of articles today, however, they would probably include in their descriptions a larger percentage of mills using hard material, and have occasion to lay more stress on the ball mill as a suitable device for grinding. The matter is presented in a practical way, with numerous diagrams and illustrations. The impression is given that the American cement industry compares favorably with that of Germany, and that both of these countries now outrank England, the first producer of Portland cement. The trade in general is beginning to realize this fact, and today American cement is not discounted by the foreign product.

The volume is a useful one both for students of economic geology and technology, and for those otherwise interested in the manufacture and use of cements.

F. A. W.

Adephagous and Clavicorn Coleoptera from the Tertiary Deposits of Florissant, Colo., etc., etc. By S. H. SCUDDER, Monograph XL, U. S. Geological Survey.

PROFESSOR SCUDDER'S investigations upon the fossil insects of the Florissant basin are well known. In Monograph XXI of the United States Geological Survey the rynchophorous Coleoptera of North America were fully treated, and the present monograph is a temporary completion of the descriptions of North American Tertiary beetles. The new material described is nearly all from the Florissant basin, and is confined almost exclusively to the Adephagous and Clavicorn families. In addition to the new material described, however, a complete systematic list of the known non-ryncophorous Tertiary Coleoptera of North America is given, with bibliographic references and notes on geographic and geologic distribution. A large amount of new material from various western localities still remains to be studied, which will doubtless add much to our knowledge of these Tertiary insects.

S. W.